

BELGIAN COAST NO LONGER TEARABLE FOR THE HUNS

Germans Are Being Expelled From Belgium Flanders and From Territory in France From the Region of Cambrai to Verdun—Huns Are Moving Their Heavy Guns Eastward From the Belgian Coast Towns, to Save Them From Capture.

(By The Associated Press.)

Again the Germans are in retreat on an important sector of the western battle front in France. The scene of the new retrograde movement is a wide front north and south of La Bassée Canal.

The continuation of the entente allied forces of their brilliant achievements in restoring Belgium Flanders and the expulsion of the enemy from further territory in France from the region of Cambrai to Verdun, evidently has brought the Germans to the realization that the great bend in the line from Menin to the east of Arras is likely to prove another such trap as was the St. Mihiel salient unless they are fast enough of foot to move eastward, giving up Lille, Lens and Douai, and straighten their line from the vicinity of Cambrai to Belgium.

On all the other side battle fronts from Belgium to Verdun the entente forces are keeping up their successful advances, although the Germans everywhere, except on the front of Rheims, have stiffened their front materially and are offering strong resistance to further inroads into their territory.

In Belgium Flanders the wedge of the Belgian, British and French troops has penetrated still farther eastward and southeastward from Dixmude, and only a few miles away from the coast by the allied troops to give them positions by which Ostend, one of Germany's sea bases, will be made untenable, and indeed, the entire North Sea coast now in German hands is in jeopardy. British warships are now violently bombarding the coast, and the Germans are reported to be moving their heavy guns eastward, fearful of their capture.

Government to Fix the Price of Shoes

Prices Will Range From \$3 to \$12 For Men and Women—Proportionate Prices For Children's.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The American people soon will be able to purchase shoes at fixed maximum and minimum retail prices, lower than those now prevailing, and obtain at the same time shoes of better quality. This announcement was made today by the War Industries Board based on an agreement it has entered into with the shoe industry.

Under the agreement shoes will be standardized as to quality and style at prices ranging from \$3 to \$12 for men and women grouped as follows: Class A from \$9 to \$12, class B, \$5 to \$8, and class C, \$3 to \$5.50. Proportionate prices for youths' and children's shoes have been fixed in each of the three classes.

The War Industries Board will check up on the quality of the shoe sold at each price by means of a class number stamped in each shoe. Folicing, officials explained, will be done by the various state councils of defense, and where the public is in doubt as to what quality it is getting according to the price schedule, complaints may be made and the cost of manufacture traced.

While it is possible to purchase a shoe for \$3 now, under the new schedule the shoe at that price will be of higher grade. Officials also said that it will be possible to buy better quality shoes throughout the three classes at less money than at present. Shoes now retailing for as high as \$25, they said, will retail for the maximum price of \$12 and be of at least equal quality.

Manufacturers, jobbers and retailers subscribed to the agreement, and retailers will be required to sign a pledge containing the new price scale and display it in their shops. Failure to do so will mean the cutting off of supplies. The manufacturers' pledge provides for standards of quality at the quoted prices.

The cutting of shoes under the new schedule will begin October 15, and it is expected that deliveries will be made within thirty to sixty days after that date. Time is allowed retailers to dispose of present stocks at present prices.

Condensed Telegrams

Twenty New York State cities went dry.

King Alfonso of Spain is ill with influenza.

New Jersey shipyards are turning out ships a month.

Twenty-two officers were named for the Distinguished Service Cross.

Mexican oil shipments to the United States in August totaled 4,834,000 barrels.

Sale of War Saving and Thrift stamps in New York to date amounts to \$30,348,380.

The War Department authorized the building of a new hospital to cost \$500,000 at Fairmount, W. Va.

The Vatican was "advised" that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria had abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Boris.

The names of one officer and 10 soldiers in German prison camps were announced by the War Department.

Shell department of the Columbian Iron Works in Chattanooga was destroyed by fire, and a loss of \$100,000 incurred.

All men who have had seafaring experience are asked to so state in their questionnaires in order to aid the merchant marine.

Three majority parties in the Reichstag agreed to the formation of a parliamentary government with a responsible ministry.

The Red Cross work camps in Boston have need for 2000 gauze masks for influenza patients to wear to protect nurses and doctors.

General Pershing awarded a double honor to an American soldier from Nebraska for putting machine gun bombs out of action twice in two days.

Franz Rinteln, who plotted to plant bombs on outgoing cargoes and send cargoes to German raiders at sea is said to serve his prison term in Atlanta.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Pittsburgh notified the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange not to trade in new Liberty bonds until the end of the campaign.

The Canadian Railway War Board granted increases in wages amounting to \$22,000,000 a year for 75,000 men. An eight-hour day was also established.

The United States mined 4,051,144 ounces of gold in 1917 valued at \$53,750,440. The silver output amounted to \$10,000,000.

Dynasties of Central Powers Weakening

Realize They Must Yield to Participation of Civilian Elements in Government During This Crisis.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Signs are multiplying that the dynasties of the Central Powers are weakening. The military rulers have been forced, however reluctantly, to the conclusion that if they are to preserve their dynasties from destruction they must yield to the growing demands of the civilian elements for the right of participation in the government during this crisis.

The military parties have retained their control only because of their asserted ability to secure a military dictatorship that would confer German supremacy over continental Europe and the British Isles as well. Now that the German armies are being defeated and driven back into Germany, and the nation is confronted with the painful certainty of an invasion and retributive justice for the wrongs inflicted upon the French and Belgians, the influence of the Pan-Germans and military parties is waning, and it is believed that the two emperors have decided that if they are to retain the support of the people they must turn to the civilian parties that have been demanding a voice in affairs.

It was pointed out today that President Wilson has repeatedly declared that with the military rulers of the Central Powers the Central Powers are confronted with the choice of faith and deceit there can be no discussion of the peace for which the German people are clamoring. Hence the belated attempts of the emperors to erect a structure of real democratic government through the creation of cabinets responsible to the parliaments in the hope that with these the entente statesmen will be willing to confer at peace.

As a last resort, however, and in a desperate effort to save the imperial prerogative, Emperor William already has tried the expedient of himself selecting leaders of the opposition parties for non-parliamentary cabinets and promising to forward the enactment of popular measures. But the socialists generally have declined to accept anything short of absolute control throughout the Reichstag, and the cabinet without reference to the wishes of the emperor and officials believe that at length they are about to realize their aspirations.

Such a change in Germany doubtless would be followed, if not, indeed, preceded, by a similar revolution in Austria, parliamentary government and it is fully expected that as soon as real representative government is a fact in the Central Empires there will be an irresistible movement towards peace, even on the terms laid down by President Wilson.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ARE SHELLING BELGIAN COAST

German Grip on Northern France and Belgium Has Been Definitely Broken—Military Observers in Washington Are Speculating on the Likelihood of British Landing a Force on the Belgian Coast to Assail the Enemy From the Rear.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The German grip on northern France and Belgium has been definitely broken. Even the most cautious military observers in Washington agreed tonight that the Hindenburg line was disintegrating and army officers centered their whole attention on the efforts of the German leaders to extricate their armies without a crushing disaster.

Outrunk in Belgium and in the Hindenburg zone, the German zone of defensive works known as the Hindenburg line already was becoming untenable when Field Marshal Haig's men smashed through it today just north of St. Quentin. The immediate investment of the line by the French troops and the swift widening of the breach northward coupled with the continued rapid progress of French, Belgian and British forces in Belgium, it is thought here, possibly may upset the whole German scheme of retreat which already had begun on the Rhine front.

British penetration of the line it was said, may furnish Marshal Foch with a means to embarrass the German retreat always with the possibility of precipitating a veritable rout.

By a sort of vicious circle the British advance has forced the German leaders to see the situation of the Germans undoubtedly is grave. The drive in Belgium is menacing vital communications on one side, while the American and French troops in the Champagne are surging forward toward equally vital supply lines on the other. The battle line is assuming the shape of a vast cup, thrusting its jaws out to engulf the German armies.

The German leaders have seen their danger. Official reports to the state department today indicated that evacuation of the submarine bases on the Belgian coast was imminent. The evacuation of the lines before Rheims is well under way. The question now is whether the German high command has acted in time.

Announcement from Paris that 2,000 prisoners were taken by the French yesterday in operations between the Vesle and the Aisne rivers, and the report of the difficulty of getting troops back safely out of an abandoned fighting line. There has been no hint of a French attack on a large scale on this front and the Berlin statements have characterized the movement as a withdrawal. Only a narrow front was involved, yet 2,000 men left as rear guards were captured.

To withdraw the whole 250 mile front, where the allied and American forces are charging forward day after day will be a stupendous task. With the German high command in the hands of numbers and gun power with Marshal Foch, observers here believe the situation on the Belgian coast brings up again the old suggestion of a flank attack by sea. There was some speculation tonight as to whether it might not prove possible to force a landing and assault the enemy in the rear as reports said the German sea coast batteries were being withdrawn.

GERMANY NEEDS COLONIES ABOVE ALL ELSE

Amsterdam, Oct. 2.—(Reuters, via London.) Dr. W. S. Solf, the German colonial secretary, was mentioned as the probable successor of Count von Hertling, the retiring chancellor, in a lecture before an audience in Munich which included King Ludwig of Bavaria, said the national importance of Germany regarding her colonies far surpassed any other task.

Substitutes for raw material, he said, could not suffice for her requirements. For wool alone Germany would have to keep fifty million sheep which virtually was impossible. The supply of raw materials was the weakest point in Germany's world economy, hence the need for colonies.

Dr. Solf argued that Germany must have colonies to provide for her economic isolation. He said the policy of the open door must be one of the most important demands at the conclusion of peace. Germany had no thought of militating Africa, he continued, but desired to prevent the employment of colored men in Europe.

The Imperial German government, the colonial secretary said, adhered firmly to its demand for the return of African and South Sea possessions as well as a fresh partition of Africa so as to consolidate Germany's scattered possessions.

GERMANS ARE EVACUATING LILLE, TAKING AWAY BOOTS

Paris, Oct. 2.—(Havas.) The Matin announces that the Germans are evacuating Lille and that the commander there has requisitioned all means of transportation, even wheelbarrows and baskets, to take away the booty. The newspaper adds that the evacuation of the townspeople to Belgian towns near the German border is being pursued hastily.

A despatch from the Dutch border asserts that the German government general in Belgium has given secret instructions to the governors of the provinces to send hastily all German archives to Brussels.

Allied aviators have flown over Brussels dropping thousands of pamphlets telling the public to take a little more patience—that their hour of liberation is near.

556 NAMES IN LATEST ARMY CASUALTY LIST

Washington, Oct. 2.—The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON'S LIST

Killed in action 33; missing in action 42; wounded severely 347; died of disease 21; died of accident and other causes 6; died from wounds 38; wounded slightly 5; prisoners 4; total 556.

New England men are:

Killed in Action.

Corporal Earl A. Covey, Exeter, N. H.

Privates—Stanley Brogus, New Britain, Conn.; John Doucet, Lawrence, Mass.; Jay Richtel, New Haven, Conn.

Privates—Grover C. Walker, Clayville, R. I.; George J. Bush, Haverhill, Mass.; Adolph Geidel, New Britain, Conn.

Died of Disease.

Private William A. Corcoran, Hartford, Conn.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Rokas Alexiewiczus, New Britain, Conn.; Edward W. Higgins, Marlboro, Mass.

Wounded Severely.

Lieutenant Walter B. Davis, South Farms, Middletown, Conn.

Sergeant Wilfred Nolet, Methuen, Mass.

Corporals—Anthony Scelichiano, Fall River, Mass.; Burton J. Phillips, Livermore Falls, Maine; John T. Devaney, Medford, Mass.

Mechanics—Charles Derry, Groton, Conn.; William J. McKay, Montague, Mass.

Saddler Edward J. Riley, Haverhill, Mass.

Privates—Luciano Di Geronimo, Pithsburg, Mass.; Edward A. Bates, Boston, Mass.; Antoine A. Dupuis, Springfield, Mass.; William B. McCarthy, S. Manchester, Conn.; Angelo Pyrho, Waterbury, Conn.; Stephen Rietra, 424 Main St., Norwich, Conn.; Napoleon J. Stebbins, Felling Hills, Mass.; Patrick Delurell, Manchester, N. H.; Charles E. Sullivan, Cambridge, Mass.; Harry Gillespie, Water-Providence, R. I.; William Hinkson, Bridgeport, Conn.; Francis E. King, Dorchester, Mass.; Isadore D. Lehman, New Haven, Conn.; Stephen Sidorotto, Hartford, Conn.

Wounded Slightly.

Corporal Benjamin Shapiro, Revere, Mass.

Wounded severely in action, previously reported missing in action.

Privates—Soterias M. Makes, Worcester, Mass.; Arnold L. Wilson, Presque Isle, Maine.

Killed in action, previously reported missing in action:

Privates—Meliks Hasbatianian, Haverhill, Mass.; Edward Peterson, Rockport, Mass.

Sick in hospital, previously reported missing in action:

George Myers, Westport, Conn.

KEEP GOING!

That is the only way to win. That is what our boys are doing over in Europe, and that is what everyone must do here at home.

Our work is cut out for us as plain as theirs for them. They will not falter and we must not in raising the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan.

Lend the way they fight.

GET YOUR BONDS TODAY AT ANY BANK

Mitchell Palmer has taken over the enemy interests in the German Co. of Cleveland, Ohio.

Such a change in Germany doubtless would be followed, if not, indeed, preceded, by a similar revolution in Austria, parliamentary government and it is fully expected that as soon as real representative government is a fact in the Central Empires there will be an irresistible movement towards peace, even on the terms laid down by President Wilson.

The Curtiss Airplane Co. has been allotted an order for 7,000 airplanes.

Two cooling plants containing about 2,000 dressed beavers, the shipping shed and the machine shop of the Crescent City stockyard at New Orleans were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$120,000.

More than \$484,000,000 was asked by the Federal Reserve Bank today for the construction of additional steel ships.

One-fifth of new England's loan quota subscribed.

Four hundred thousand tons of Swedish ships were turned over to the United States and Britain under agreement perfected by the governments last July.

Restrictions upon platinum and iridium or their compounds, become effective today. No person except licensed dealers may have more than one ounce in his possession for 30 days.

Thousands of acres of wheat are being raised in western Kansas through the aid of the Federal Farm Loan Board. More than 1,000,000 acres will be in the Middle West through this aid.

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AMERICANS IN ADVANCED POSITIONS RESCUED

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 2.—(Reuters.) The contingent of Americans who had been holding out since Sunday in a far advanced position between Cambrai and St. Quentin against greatly superior enemy numbers have been rescued.

In our attack around Cambrai yesterday we were able to dig through and relieve this party, numbering some hundreds, who having taken up their position Sunday night, were surrounded by the Germans early on Monday.

Notwithstanding that they were opposed by such superior numbers and only possessed of a few machine guns, the Americans made a magnificent resistance and the ground was strewn with German dead.

STORMY SESSION OF MASS. DEM. STATE COMMITTEE

Boston, Oct. 2.—After a stormy session today the democratic state committee by a vote of 18 to 6 refused to accept the resignation of Chairman Michael A. O'Leary. The committee then reaffirmed its vote of July 27 that the conduct of the campaign and the handling of the funds of all candidates should be left to the state committee.

In the primary campaign, O'Leary supported William A. Gaston for the nomination for governor against Richard D. Webb. The committee then reaffirmed its vote of July 27 that the conduct of the campaign and the handling of the funds of all candidates should be left to the state committee.

BALTIMORE HEADS HIGH COST OF LIVING CITIES

Washington, Oct. 2.—Baltimore heads the high cost of living cities in which investigations so far have been made by the government, with Philadelphia second. A report today showed that in the Baltimore district costs have increased \$0.18 per cent. since December, 1914, and \$4.62 per cent. since last March. The increase in Philadelphia was \$5.17 per cent. since 1914.

The investigators also reported that the cost of living in Portland, Maine, district, has increased \$2.85 since December, 1914, and \$5.02 per cent. since March, 1915, and \$4.62 per cent. in the Bath district, and \$0.91 per cent. in the Portland district.

ADAMANT ROBERTS, RETIRED RETURNS TO SERVICE

Boston, Oct. 2.—Rear Admiral John A. Roberts, U. S. N., retired, 70 years old, and with a notable record in two wars to his credit, returned to the navy for active service today. He reported to Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding the First Naval District, and was assigned as commanding officer of the new naval unit at Harvard University. Since his retirement six years ago, Admiral Roberts has been farming at his country estate in Perryville, Md., but he said today he could not remain out of service with the country at war.

COMMITTEE TO DRAFT A "CURFEW LAW" FOR NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 2.—A committee to draft a "curfew law" for the duration of the war for boys and girls less than 16 years of age was appointed today by the committee on civilian problems of the mayor's committee on national defense. The proposed measure, which was said to be prompted by the enormous increase in child delinquency in Europe since 1914, would bar children from being seen in public without an escort after 8 p. m. in winter and 9 p. m. in summer.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA CEASED MONDAY NOON

Paris, Oct. 2.—Sharp fighting continued on the Macedonian front up to noon Monday, when the Bulgarian armistice became effective.

In the region north of Monastir Italian forces took Mont Baba, a position of much military importance. The Bulgarians kept up a vicious machine gun fight to the last and were supported by infantry and numerous batteries of field artillery. The enemy, however, was driven back and the Italians occupied Dolene.

When operations were suspended the Serbians held the high ground between Tikub and the Bulgarian border. On the extreme left allied troops had completed the occupation of Struga, near Lake Ochrida, and Kichevo, further north.

WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED BY AMERICAN TROOPS

Washington, Oct. 2.—General Pershing's communiqué today says that a partial count of the material captured during the past week by the American troops advancing between the Meuse and the Argonne rivers shows 120 guns of all calibers, 750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 heavy tank guns, thousands of artillery shells and hundreds of thousands of rounds of small arm ammunition.

PREPARING STATEMENT OF BULGARIA'S SITUATION

Sofia, Oct. 2, via Basel.—King Ferdinand's speech, which Premier Radikoff read to the Sobranie, announced that the national assembly would be convened and that the Coltrane would be adjourned until Friday in order that a complete statement of Bulgaria's situation might be laid before the representatives of the nation.

RETURNING FROM LOAN IN NEW YORK DISTRICT

New York, Oct. 2.—The New York federal reserve district had subscribed \$129,418,500 to the fourth Liberty loan up to the close of business yesterday, or 7.7 percent of its quota of \$1,660,000, according to official figures announced tonight.

These figures, however, do not include big sales made today, when New York city, stirred by a tour of its business and financial districts by a British marine, was flooded with a parade of Italian veterans from the Austrian front and ceremonies incident to the Cuban Day celebration at the "Altar of Liberty," subscribed freely.

Official totals from the sub-districts, with their percentages included: northern New Jersey \$9,499,390 or 65; Fairfield County, Connecticut, 100; Westchester and Rockland counties, New York, \$3,830,450 or 10.8.

PLENTY OF COAL FOR NEW ENGLAND WAR INDUSTRIES

Washington, Oct. 2.—Continued operation of the war industries of England during the coming winter is assured, provided there is no interruption to the operation of mines railroads or coastwise shipping supplying the district during October and November. With a continuation of efforts by the New England public to conserve coal, the fuel administration in a statement tonight said that "not even a repetition of the unprecedented severity of last winter's weather will prevent the furnaces of New England from operating at full blast from the present time until the return of moderate weather next spring."

PRODUCTION OF LIBERTY MOTORS IS NOW LARGE

Washington, Oct. 2.—Liberty motors now have reached quantity production and American-built airplanes are being shipped in trainload lots daily from the factories for service overseas.

W. C. Potter, acting director of the bureau of aircraft production, made this announcement today upon his return to Washington from an inspection of factories building planes and motors.

TRAVELERS RAILWAY BOMBED BY BRITISH AIR FORCE

London, Oct. 2.—The Treves Railway was bombed by the British independent air force Tuesday, according to an official statement issued tonight.

Treves is in the Rhine province of Prussia and claims to be the oldest town in the German empire. The railway passing through Treves runs northward to Coblenz and Cologne and southward to Metz and Strasbourg.

SUSPENSION OF CONGRESS OVER NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

Washington, Oct. 2.—Plans for suspension of congress over the November elections were revived today by congressional leaders after a survey of senate and house legislative calendars.

The seven billion dollars army emergency appropriation bill, now before the house military committee, the emergency power bill, passed yesterday by the house, the conservation report on the emergency agricultural bill, with its war-time prohibition rider pending before both houses and formalities in the senate of laying aside the war revenue bill were listed for preferential consideration.

EXTENSION OF BARRED ZONE FOR ENEMY ALIENS

New York, Oct. 2.—Promulgation by President Wilson of an order establishing a new zone for enemy aliens, embracing Rockaway Point, all of Staten Island and the New Jersey coast, thirty miles southward from New York, was announced here tonight.

The object of the order, said Rufus W. Sprague, head of the New York enemy alien bureau, is to improve protection of the port and shipping and to assist the authorities in guarding against possible communication between German submarines and enemy agents on shore.

The regulations apply only to German aliens and reasonable time will be allowed persons affected by the order to apply for residence or travel permits excluding them from enforcement of the order.

ONE-FIFTH OF NEW ENGLAND'S LOAN QUOTA SUBSCRIBED

Boston, Oct. 2.—Although the New England federal reserve district had subscribed only one-fifth of its quota of \$500,000,000 in the fourth Liberty loan in the first three working days of the campaign, officials tonight urged workers to renewed efforts.

The total for yesterday was \$20,544,600, of which Massachusetts contributed \$16,759,000; Connecticut \$3,021,000; Maine \$2,693,000; Rhode Island \$2,829,000; Vermont \$1,833,000; and New Hampshire \$909,000.

22 OFFICERS AND MEN REWARDED FOR HEROISM

Washington, Oct. 2.—General Pershing today reported the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to 22 officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces for extraordinary heroism in action. They include Lieutenant Harry S. Wheat, North Cambridge, Mass.; Sergeants John H. E. Winthrop, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Thomas C. Cananach, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Corporal Robert P. Riley, Chester, Pa.; Lieutenant Chandler Sprague, Haverhill, Mass.; Corporals Raymond Peacock, Norristown, Pa.; James D. Moore, Erie, Pa.; Raymond D. Rowbottom, Haverhill, Pa.; and Privates Albert R. Purphy, Philadelphia; Philip Maurer, Baltimore, Md.; Lester Carson, Clearfield, Pa.; Fred Otto, Fairmount City, Pa.; William C. Evans, no record; Sine Koe, San Jose, Calif., and Private Newlin, no record.

U. S. TROOPS INFORM ENEMY OF BULGARIAN ARMISTICE

American Headquarters in France, Oct. 2.—(Reuters.) News of the Bulgarian armistice has been received with rejoicings by the troops. The motion, however, probably will not be pressed to a vote until after the elections.

Although leaders are certain that both senate and house will virtually can suspend work by the three day recess plan, the new proposal for a month's recess from about October 20 to November 20 is dependent on the progress made by the senate finance committee in revising the war revenue bill. Chairman Simmons of the committee today changed his estimate of completing the measure in three weeks and said considerably longer would be required. Majority Leader Martin said tonight that after the imperative pending measures are passed he could see no reason why congress should not recess until the finance committee is ready to report the revenue bill, with prospects that this will not be until after the elections.

ESTIMATES OF BEET SUGAR CROP IN U. S.

New York, Oct. 2.—The sugar beet crop of the United States for this year shows an estimated increase of 376,623 tons over that of 1917, but the general condition of the crop on August 1 was below that of the ten year average. The federal food board announced here today the estimate for 1918 is 6,359,000 tons, compared with 5,980,379 last year. The crop condition, as given by the board's statement, was \$8.6, whereas the average is \$1.

TO RECOGNIZE ARAB FORCES AS BELLIGERENTS

London, Oct. 2.—The allied governments have decided to recognize the belligerent status of the Arab forces fighting as auxiliaries with the allies against the common enemy in Palestine and Syria.

DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION FOR MALE SCHOOL TEACHERS

New Britain, Conn., Oct. 2.—It was announced at the office of the board of education today that claims for deferred classification for all male school teachers here would be presented to the local draft boards.